

Siekierski, SLAWOMIR

Polarographic reduction of cyanide complexes of Mn(II).

Slawomir Siekierski and Ewa K. Siekierska (Univ. of Warsaw). Roczniki Chem. 59, 335-409 (1985). English summary.—By polarographic reduction of cyanide complexes of Mn(II) it was found that the reduction of complexes with 6, 5, or 4 CN groups is a one-electron process and that reduction of complexes with a smaller no. of CN groups involves 2 electrons. It is suggested that the no. of electrons involved depends on the electronic structure of the complex ion; that is, inner-orbital complexes such as $[\text{Mn}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$ with the structure $D^6\text{SP}^6$ are reduced in a one-electron process, outerorbital complexes such as Mn^{++} aq. ion involve 2 electrons. The studies made on solns. contg. $1.79 \times 10^{-4} M$ MnSO_4 and various concns. of NaCN with const. ionic strength 1.5 showed two waves, (I) and (II), of polarographic reduction, whereas the studies in solns. contg. $8.98 \times 10^{-4} M$ MnSO_4 and 0.1 to $0.2 M$ NaCN showed 2 more waves, (III) and (IV). The E_{red} values were -1.56 v. at 0.05 mole/l. NaCN and grew more neg. with increasing NaCN concn., -1.33 v., -1.25 v., and -1.10 v. for waves I, II, III, and IV, resp.

P. Dreyfus

SIĘKIERSKI STAWOMIR

Mechanism of polarographic reduction of Hg(CN)₄²⁻

Stanislaw Siekierski (Univ. Warsaw). *Recueil Trav. Chim.* 30, 1033-1041 (1953) (English summary). *C.A.* 49, 14476. 31, 8874. — The reduction current of 0.002 M [Hg(CN)₄²⁻] in NaCN solns. decreases at potential values below -1.3 v., reaching a minimum at -1.8 v. (at Hg/Hg₂ electrode). It is shown in different ways that the diminution of the current is due to electrostatic repulsion between the negatively charged electrode and [Hg(CN)₄²⁻]. In spite of constant ionic strength, i.e. at -1.8 v., decreases with increasing CN⁻ concn. and, therefore, the interaction between electrode and the reduced species is also concn. dependent.

These and other facts (cf. Koutecky, *C.A.* 49, 14476) make it possible: (a) to assume that the first step of the reduction is the dissociation of [Hg(CN)₄²⁻] and a metallic bond formation with the electrode; and (b) to explain the changes of i with concn. as depending on the thickness of the reaction layer. This is the first example of a continuous change from a homogeneous chem. reaction (dissociation) to a heterogeneous one (in the double layer).

A. Kreglewski

PM 7/7

S. S. Siekierski, S.

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Radiochemistry, Isotopes. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60106.

Author : Slawomir Siekierski

Inst :
Title : Application of Radiochemical Methods to Study of
Nuclear Reactions.

Orig Pub: Nukleonika, 1957, 2, No 4, 641-646.

Abstract: The radiochemical methods of identification of radioactive and not radioactive products of nuclear reactions are discussed. The possibilities of the radiochemical and the physical determination methods of energies and movement directions of particles and fragments flying out of nuclei are compared.

Card 1/2

14

SUv/89-7-2-10/24

5(2)

AUTHORS: Siekierski, S., Kotlińska, B.

TITLE: Separation of Zirconium and Niobium Mixtures by the Chromatographic Distribution Method with Phase Reversals (Razdeleniye smesey tsirkoniya i niobiya metodom raspredelitel'noy khromatografii s obrashchennymi fazami)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 2, pp 160 - 162 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was tried to separate a solved, carrier-free mixture of Zr⁹⁵ and Nb⁹⁵ by means of partition chromatography with inverted phases. Tributyl phosphate (TBPh) was used as immobile phase, the TBPh was adsorbed on siliconized silica gel. The TBPh was specially purified with NaOH and water. The silica gel "Hyflo Super Cel" was siliconized with dimethyl dichlorosilane and subsequently it was dried at 100°C. 1 g of silica gel absorbed ~ 0.6 ml of TBPh. Two columns made in different ways (diameter 0.5 cm) were used: 1) the column was filled with silica gel and a certain quantity of HNO₃-saturated TBPh was added. The column was washed with TBPh-saturated HNO₃, until no air was left in it. 2) The silica gel was soaked with TBPh in HNO₃, outside of the column until no bubbles rose from the mixture. The mixture was

Card 1/3

Separation of Zirconium and Niobium Mixtures by the
Chromatographic Distribution Method with Phase Reversals

SOV/89-7-2-10/24

then filled into the column. The columns prepared in these ways were usable for about one month. The columns were filled approximately 5 cm high (~ 0.5 g silica gel, 0.3 ml TBP). For one separation approximately 0.05 to 0.1 ml of the

Zr⁹⁵ - Nb⁹⁵ solution was used. The outflow rate was ~0.12 ml/min.cm². The separated liquids were captured on technical paper, evaporated, and the activities were measured at 21 ± 3°C with an end-window counter. The separations with different HNO₃ concentrations are given in a curve (4.0 M; 4.6 M; 5.1 M - HNO₃). The best separation of Zr and Nb can be achieved if 0.1 to 0.3% of H₂O₂ is added to the 4.6 M HNO₃. It was

also established that the elutriation of the zirconium gets worse and worse after a few days, but it proceeds in the same way as on the first day when it is heated in 10 M HNO₃. At present the separation of rare earths with the same method is carried out. There are 3 figures and 2 references.

Card 2/3

Separation of Zirconium and Niobium Mixtures by the Chromato- SOV/89-7-2-1o/24
graphic Distribution Method with Phase Reversals

ASSOCIATION: Radiochemical Laboratory of the Institute of Nuclear Research of the
Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw)

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1959

Card 3/3

SIEKIERSKI, Slawomir; GWOZDZ, Rajmund

Studies of the system TBP-HClO₄-H₂O. Nukleonika 5 no.4:205-217
'60.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Warszawa, Radiochemical Laboratory

P/046/80/005/010/008/009
D246/D302

21.4200

27159

AUTHORS:

Gwóźdż, Rajmund and SICKIERSKI, Stanisław

TITLE:

Separation of different oxidation states of plutonium
by the reversed-phase partition chromatography

PERIODICAL:

Nukleonika, v. 5, no. 10, 1960, 671-676

TEXT: Chromatographic separation of colloidal Pu, Pu^{III}, Pu^{IV} and Pu^{VI} was investigated to overcome the inherent disadvantages of the spectrophotometric and radiometric methods of determining the proportions of Pu in the various states of oxidation. Tri-butyl phosphate (TBP) on kieselguhr and aq. HNO₃ were used as the stationary and the mobile phases respectively. The columns were 3 mm in diameter and 11 cm long and contained 0.30 g kieselguhr pretreated with Cl₂SiMe₂ and 0.18 ml of TBP. The stock solution was prepared by dissolving metallic Pu in HCl. To prepare Pu^{III}, a portion of the stock solution was reduced with hydroxy-

Card 1/4

Separation of different...

27359

P/046/60/005/010/008/009
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Lamine hydrochloride, $\text{Pu}(\text{OH})_3$, was precipitated with NH_3 and dissolved in 0.8 M HNO_3 /0.05 M hydroxylamine perchlorate to give a 10^{-5} - 10^{-4} M solution. To prepare Pu^{IV} , $\text{Pu}(\text{OH})_3$ was dissolved in 7 M HNO_3 , oxidized with warm H_2O_2 and diluted to the same concentration as the Pu^{III} solution above. To prepare 10^{-4} - 10^{-5} M Pu^{VI} in 0.8 M HNO_3 , Pu^{IV} was oxidized with Na bismuthate and colloidal Pu was obtained by the aq. hydrolysis of Pu^{IV} in HNO_3 . A mixture of the various oxidation states was made up by the partial oxidation of Pu^{IV} with diluted HNO_3 and the addition of Pu^{III} . Colloidal Pu was always present in this solution. Separation was carried out on 0.02 - 0.04 ml volumes, eluting them with 0.3 - 2.13 M HNO_3 at the rate of 4 drops/min. $\swarrow - \nwarrow$ Activity of every 5th drop was measured with a scintillation counter. Colloidal Pu and Pu^{III} are only slightly extracted from HNO_3 by TBP in sharp contrast to

Card 2/4

Separation of different...

27159

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D246/D302

Pu^{IV} . Position of the Pu maximum in free volumes is given by the relationship $V_{\max} = 9.62 \text{ M} - 1.62$, (where M is the molarity of HNO_3), and the corresponding equation for Pu^{VI} is: $V_{\max} = 1.76 \text{ M} - 0.029$. Pu^{VI} is absorbed by TBP to a greater extent than Pu^{III} , but less than Pu^{IV} . Very clean separations of Pu^{III} , Pu^{IV} and Pu^{VI} and also of colloidal Pu from Pu^{IV} and Pu^{VI} were obtained, especially when the HNO_3 was 0.5 - 1.0 M.

Colloidal Pu could not be separated from Pu^{III} by this method. Complete separations required $\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Small amounts of Pu may be separated from U by eluting a solution of $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$, (containing Pu), with

$3 \text{ M HNO}_3/0.05 \text{ M hydroxylamine perchlorate}$, even when the $\frac{\text{Pu}}{\text{U}}$ ratio is below 10^{-6} . The authors express their thanks to Miss K. Czaplicka for technical assistance. There are 2 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc

Card 3/4

Separation of different...

27159

P/046/80/005/010/008/009

D246/D302

and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publications reads as follows: S. Siekierski and I. Fidelis: J. Chromatography 4, 60, (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear Research,
Warszawa X

SUBMITTED: June, 1960

Card 4/4

SIEKIERSKI, Slawomir; KUCHARSKI, Marian

Coprecipitation of phosphates and sulfates with hydroxides. Roczniki
chemii 34 no.5:1265-1274 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Radiochemical Laboratory, Institute of Nuclear Research, Warszawa.

(Precipitation(Chemistry)) (Phosphates)
(Sulfates) (Hydroxides)

26832
P/048/61/006/007/004/008
B249/B302

21.4200

AUTHORS:

Siekierski, Slawomir, and Tombo, Mieczyslaw

TITLE:

Synergic effects in the solvent extraction of U and Pu compounds

PERIODICAL:

Nukleonika, v. 6, no. 7-8, 1961, 489-502

TEXT: This is a theoretical discussion of the processes occurring during liquid-liquid extractions, in poly-component organic phases which may contain a solvent S, an extractant E and a diluent D. Various combinations of S, E and D are possible since their effects may not be additive. Positive and negative deviations from simple additivity are due to synergic effects. An increase in the distribution ratio of the U or Pu with various extractants is termed "positive synergism"; a decrease is consequently ascribed to "negative synergism" or "antagonism." Examples of S, E and D, of possible combinations of 2 extractants and of synergic and antagonistic systems are given. The organic systems capable of extracting U and Pu from aqueous phase are classified chemically into: (1) those which act as large organic anions A, e.g., di-n-butyl phosphoric acid, which yields X

Card 1/5

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Synergic effects in...

(C_6H_{10})₃P(O)²⁻; (2) those which behave as large neutral molecules E, e.g., tri-n-butyl phosphate; (3) those which act as large cations C, e.g., tri-n-octylamine, which yields (C_8H_{17})₃NH⁺. The synergic effect is said to occur when the experimental distribution ratio $D_{1,2exp.}$ is greater or smaller than $D_{1,2add.}$ calculated on the basis of simple additivity, which assumes that (I) the properties of an extractant E₁ are not affected by the presence of an extractant E₂, and (II) that the mixed solution contains only those metal complexes which would be present in unmixed solutions. A synergic effect occurs therefore when either of these conditions are not observed. An expression $D_{1,2add.} = k_1 + k_2$, where k_1 and k_2 are the partition coefficients for simple solutions, is derived for systems containing only 2 extractants. A synergic coefficient S is defined as $\log \frac{D_{1,2exp.}}{D_{1,2add.}}$, being >0 for positive and <0 for negative synergic effects.

$D_{1,2exp.}$
 $D_{1,2add.}$

Card 2/5

26832
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Synergic effects in...

Deviations from assumption (I) may be due to interaction of E_1 and E_2 (mainly of the proton-donor-proton-acceptor type), or to interactions of E_1 and E_2 with the diluent, which may be different in the mixed than in the individual solutions. In general, departures from (I) lead to antagonism. Deviations from assumption (II) occur when a mixed complex containing both reactants is formed; this leads to a positive synergic effect even when the mixed complex is extracted less efficiently than the simple complexes. Specific synergic effects caused by the formation of mixed complexes with various pairs of extractants, such as B_1-B_2 , $B-A$, $B-C$, A_1-A_2 , $A-C$ and C_1-C_2 are briefly discussed. The overall, experimental, synergic effect is the sum of both synergic and antagonistic mechanisms since departures from (I) and (II) are frequently observed in real solutions. In general, large positive or negative synergic effects occur only for the pairs $A-B$, $A-C$ and $B-C$, i.e., for mixtures of any 2 out of the anionic, non-ionic and cationic extractants. Thus for an $A-B$ system, the antagonistic effect resulting from the interaction of A and B decreases with the basicity of B or with the acidity of A . The positive synergic effect due to a mixed complex formation increases when the basicity of B or the acidity of A increase. The overall

Card 3/5

26832
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D249/D302

Synergic effects in...

effect tends to zero when the initial concentration or the ability of complex formation of the inorganic acid in the aqueous phase increase. In an A-C system, the antagonistic effect decreases and the positive synergic effect increases with decreasing basicity of C or acidity of A. The synergic effects decrease with increasing concentration and tendency towards complex formation of the inorganic acid in the aqueous phase. A list of

16 two-extractant systems, used for extracting U^{VI} and Pu^{VI} which show antagonistic or synergic effects, is quoted. There are 7 tables and 24 references: 11 Soviet-bloc and 13 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: C.A. Blake, D.E. Harner and I.M. Schmidt: Synergistic uranium extractants, ORNL-2259 (1959); H. Irving and D.N. Edgington: The synergic effects in solvent extraction, Chemistry Industry, 21, Jan. 77, (1981); Oak Ridge Nat. Lab., Reactor fuel processing, vol. 3, 3, 16, (1980); T.H. Siddal: The effects of altering alkyl substituents in trialkyl phosphates on the extraction of actinides, J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem. 13, 151, (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw, Department of Radiochemistry

Card 4/5

FIDELIS, Irena; GVUZ'DZ!, Raymond [Gwozdz, Rajmund]; SEKERSKI, Slavomir
[Siekierski, Slawomir]

Separation of protactinium from thorium by reversed-phase partition chromatography. Nukleonika 8 no.4:245-248 '63.

1. Institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Varshava 9.

b/0046/63/008/005/0327/0331

ACCESSION NR: AP3011301

AUTHOR: Fidelis, Irena; Gwozdz, Rajmund; Siekierski, Slawomir

TITLE: Separation of carrier-free sup 199 Au from platinum by reversed-phase partition chromatography

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 8, no. 5, 1963, 327-331

TOPIC TAGS: Au, Pt, chromatography, partition chromatography, reversed-phase partition chromatography, tributylphosphate EWA reactor, HCl

ABSTRACT: Authors applied reversed-phase partition chromatography method with tributylphosphate (TBP) as stationary phase to separate carrier-free gold from a platinum target. Radioactive Pt¹⁹⁹ and Au¹⁹⁹ tracers were obtained by irradiating spectrochemically-pure metals in the EWA reactor in a flux of 10¹¹ newtons/cm²/sec. Static coefficients of gold distribution were determined by Au¹⁹⁸ isotopes. Ten ml of organic phase were agitated with 10 ml of aqueous phase with varying concentrations of HCl for 10 min. After the phases had been separated, their activity was measured with a scintillation counter. Method of preparing the columns and their operation was described previously (Siekierski, S., Fidelis, I., J. Chromatogr.,

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP3011301

li, 1960, 60; 5, 1961, 161). The static gold distribution coefficients K_{Au} were measured in the system TBP-HCl. This coefficient is very high within HCl concentration limits of 0.03 to 9 M; it exceeds 100. In the TBP-HNO₃ system, this coefficient changes its value from about 600 for 1 M HNO₃ to about 1 for 11 M HNO₃. A 0.04 ml solution of platinum in aqua regia was placed into a column. The Pt was washed with HCl of 2M, 3M, 7M and 9.8M concentrations. The platinum is washed out according to static experiments in the starting free volume. The obtained curves are sharp and symmetrical. The gold inserted into the standard column is not washed out even with 30 free volumes of HCl. The gold is not washed out with 200 free volumes of the eluate, regardless of the HCl concentration. It is washed out immediately by concentrated nitric acid. An analysis of curve plotted for platinum and gold shows that the width of the maximum for Pt depends upon the volume of the solution placed into the column. The position of this maximum is, for all intents and purposes, not subject to any changes associated with the concentration of the washing-out HCl. After the Pt is washed out, the gold is washed out immediately by concentrated HNO₃. Further, 95% of the gold's activity flowed out from the column in the form of a sharp maximum in a 5-drop volume, i.e. about 0.1 ml. This shows that the gold indicator solution was concentrated about 100 times in the column. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP3011301

ASSOCIATION: Institute of nuclear research, Warsaw

SUBMITTED: 26Jan62

DATE ACQ: 30Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS, EL

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

KOTLINSKA-FILIPEK, Barbara; SIEKIERSKI, Slawomir

Separation of non carrier amounts of Pm, Eu, and Tb from
macroamounts of Eu. Nukleonika 8 no. 9: 607-616 '63.

1. Zaklad Radiociemii, Instytut Badan Jadrowych, Warszawa 9.

SIEKIERSKI, S.

The application of various extracting agents in reversed-phase partition chromatography. *Acta chem Acta 35* no.4 414-412 '63.

Structure of the extractable species and their interaction with solvents. *Ibid.* 416-417

The influence of diluent on extraction of europium with dibutylphosphate (DBP). *Ibid.* 418

I. Department of Radiochemistry, Institute of Nuclear Research,
Warsaw, Poland.

SIEKIERSKI, S.; OLSZEWSKI, R.

The influence of diluent on extraction of Gd^{144} molecules
(X=Cl, Br, I). *Circa chem acta* 35 no.4: AJS '63.

I. Department of Radiochemistry, Institute of Nuclear Research,
Warsaw, Poland.

ALEKSANDROWICZ, J.; BURAS, B.; PLEJEWSKI, R.; SIEKIERSKI, S.

Six years of utilization of the Polish research reactor Ewa.
Nukleonika 9 no.7/8:511-522 '64

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Warszawa-Swierk.

SIEKIERSKI, S.

The role of diluent in extraction processes. Nukleonika 9 no.
7/8:601-609 '64

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Warszawa-Swierk.

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EWT(m)/EPF(c) /EPF(n)-2/EPR

Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 AEDC(b)/SSD/

P/0046/64/009/07-/0511/0522

ACCESSION NR: AP4045662

AUTHOR: Aleksandrowicz, J. (Aleksandrovich, Ye.); Buras, B.;
Plejewski, R. (Plyevski, R.); Siekierski, S. (Sekerski, S.)

TITLE: Six years of utilization of the Polish research reactor

"EWA"

SOURCE: Nukleonika, ., 9, no. 7-8, 1964, 511-522

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor, reactor utilization, Poland, EWA

ABSTRACT: The Polish research reactor EWA at Swierk (2Mw, enriched uranium, light water moderated and cooled, with an average thermal neutron flux of 10^{13} neutrons $\text{mm}^2\text{-sec}$), received from the USSR, became critical in 1958. The nine horizontal experimental channels and the thermal column are used for research in the fields of solid state, nuclear, and reactor physics. Three in the triple-axis neutron crystal spectrometers, a cold neutron unit (beryllium filter and a slow chopper with curved slits), three slow choppers, a fast chopper, special apparatus for in-pile irradiation, a pile oscillator, and

Card 1/3

L 19673-65

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other equipment (all Polish-made) make it possible to conduct research on crystal and magnetic neutron structure analysis, neutron-phonon, and neutron-magnon interactions, microdynamics of molecules, fast neutron induced damage in semiconductors, neutron resonance scattering, (n, γ) reactions (including short-lived isotopes), tri-partition of U-235, neutron diffusion, and neutron flux and spectra measurements. Irradiation facilities in the reactor make it possible to conduct activation analysis, to study the chemistry of hot atoms, and to produce radio isotopes widely used in Poland in the physical and chemical sciences, the life sciences, and in industry. EWA is also the object of extensive studies, changes, and improvements, such as mechanical and ion-exchange filters for the first cooling circuit, corrosion studies, automatic control of slow reactivity changes, et cetera. Changes are being introduced to meet the actual and constantly varying requirements of users. The power of the reactor is to be increased to 4 Mw in 1964 and plans have been made to reach 10 Mw by 1966. A flexible and inexpensive zero power reactor MARYLA which uses the same fuel elements as the EWA has been put into operation, in the same reactor hall. This reactor and a similar reactor ANNA (also located at Swierk) were designed and

Card 2 / 3

L 19673-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045662

built in Poland. Several experiments requiring low power have been shifted to MARYLA, thus making it possible to run EWA round the clock on full power (in 1962 utilization was 88 hours per week). EWA has been used for training reactor operators and in work leading to many MSc and PhD degrees. There has been collaboration with foreign reactor centers and with the United Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubno, USSR). Two charts showing utilization of EWA are presented. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Nuclear Research, Warszawa-Swierk

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NF

NO REF SOV: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 64162-65 EEC(k)-2/EEC-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5018391

AUTHOR: Słicki, S.; Stolarski, E.

TITLE: Measurement of low-frequency, very small amplitude signals using an amplifier and a recording device

SOURCE: Archiwum elektrotechniki, v. 14, no. 2, 1965, 459-463

TOPIC TAGS: low frequency equipment, frequency meter, amplifier, signal reception

ABSTRACT: The paper describes a system for the measurement of low-frequency voltages with amplitudes as small as $0.5 \mu\text{v}$. The system consists of a five-stage amplifier (with resistance) of calibrated gain, shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, and a re-selective stage.

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component in the selective circuit, other frequencies (for example, -
Cord 1/3

Card 1/3

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016391

be chosen. In addition, a method of measuring voltages with amplitudes equal or below the inherent noise level of the amplifier and a photoelectric device are described. This method of taking readings makes it possible to measure voltages with an amplitude of 0.05 millivolts and an error of about $\pm 30\%$. Some applications of

the system are given. in carrying out the tests, setting up the system and making measurements. has: 6 figures and 1 formula.

[08]

ASSOCIATION: Zaklad Elektroniki, IPPT PAN (Department of Electronics, IPPT PAN)

SUBMITTED: 12Oct84

NO REF SOV: 000

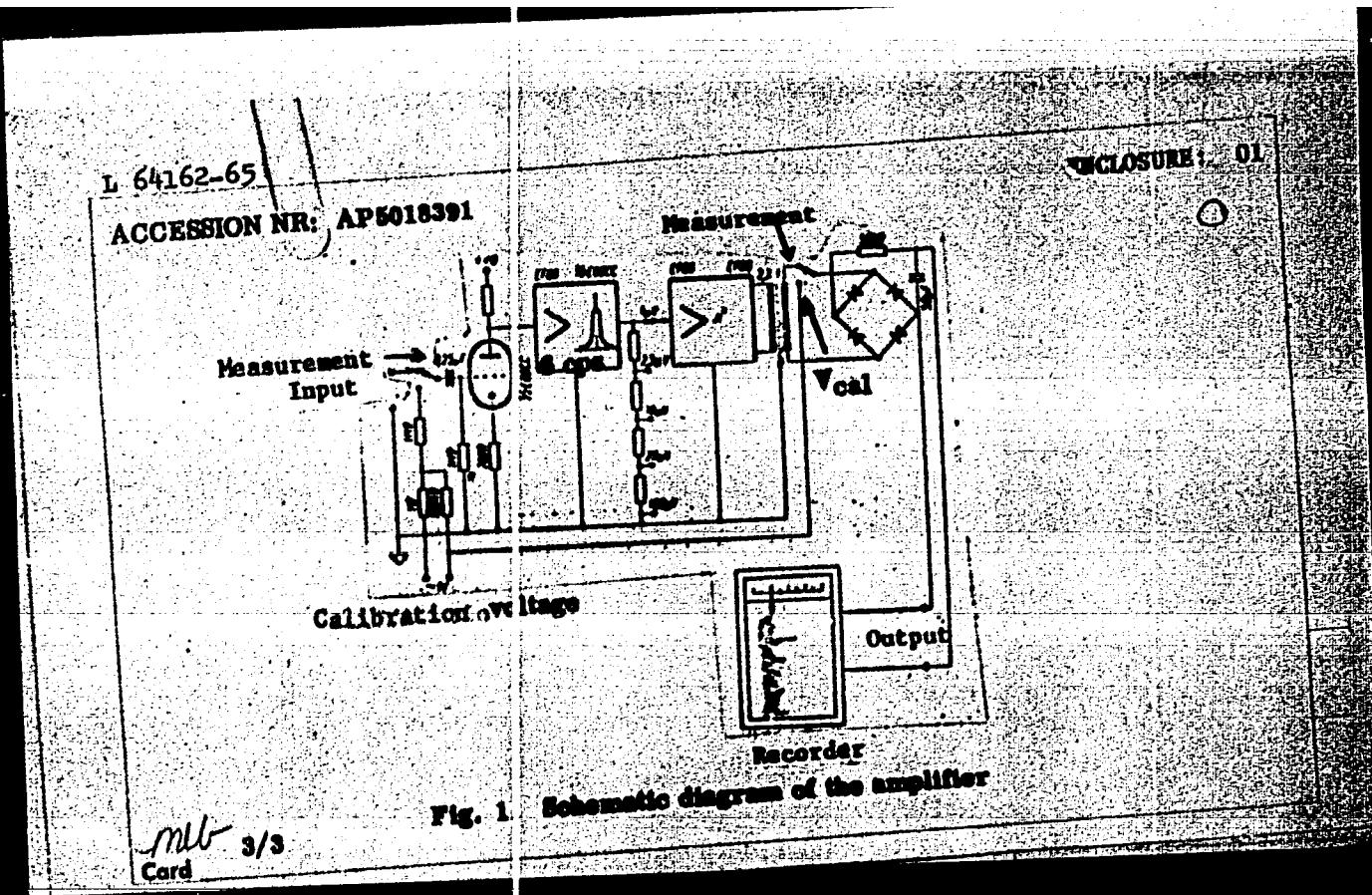
ENCL: 01

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: EC

ATD PRESS: 4067

Card 2/3



ACC NR: AP7003919

SOURCE CODE: P0/0034/67/000/001/0011/0012

AUTHOR: Sickieraki, Stanislaw (Master engineer); Stolarski, Edward (Master engineer);
Szerszen, Jerzy (Master engineer)

ORG: Electronics laboratory, IPPT, PAN (Zaklad Elektroniki IPPT PAN)

TITLE: Meter of parameters h and of zero currents of transistors

SOURCE: Pomiar, automatyka, kontrola, no. 1, 1967, 11-12

TOPIC TAGS: electric measuring instrument, transistorized circuit, circuit design,
transistorized amplifier, dc amplifier

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a completely transistorized instrument designed to measure matrix parameters h in the configuration OE and the zero currents of low capacity transistors. The meter (Fig. 1) comprises the voltage generator D of the measuring signal of 1 kcps frequency, clamps and polarization circuits of the studied transistor D, the selective 1 kcps amplifier W, the direct current amplifier S, the indicator M calibrated in values of parameters h and microamperes, the stabilized distributor Z, and the switching system. Parameters h are measured by the d-c method at 1 kcps. The d-c amplifier is utilized for measuring zero currents. The range of the indicator amounts to 10 μ A for the full swing. This feature permits the measuring of transistors with very low zero currents. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.382.3

SUB

Card 2/2

SIEKIERSKI, S.; STOLAKSKI, F.

A case of oscilloscopic pulse studies on the characteristics of static semiconductor joints in a broad range of current and voltage. Archiw elektrotech 13 no. 3:724-728 '64.

I. Department of Electronics of the Institute of Basic Technical Problems of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

SIEKIERSKI, Stanislaw, mgr inz.; STOLARSKI, Edward, mgr inz.

Device for testing power transistors. Pomiary 8 no.9:411-413
S '62.

1. Zaklad Elektroniki, Instytut Podstawowych Problemow
Techniki, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

Milawski Stanislaw, Jr.

Elta Transformer and Traction Apparatus Works, Przeglowie 72
no. 7/3-246-243 10-25 At '63.

1. Head, Department of Technological Progress, Elta Transformer and
Traction Equipment Works, Gdansk.

SIEKIERZYNSKA, Alicja

Mucoviscidosis. Nad. lek. 18 no.10:805-809 15 My '65.

1. Z Kliniki Gruźlicy Dorosłych Instytutu Gruźlicy w
Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Stopczyk).

SIMIERZYNSKA, H.; ZIELINSKI, J.

(GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA, Vol. 27, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Warsaw, Poland)
"Purifying sewage from the sulfate process." p. 324

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, L.C., VOL. 3, NO. 4, APRIL 1954

SIEKIERZYSKI, Stanislaw, mgr inz. (Warszawa)

"Planning principles of building costs and costs of the object"
by [Mgr] L. Kedzierski. Reviewed by Stanislaw Siekiersynski.
Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 35 no.5:237-238 Maj '63.

SIEKIELSKI, JAN BOHDAN

Siekielski, Jan Bohdan. Zarys mechaniki technicznej. (Redaktor:
Zbigniew Jan Wasilewski Warszawa, Państwowe Zakłady Wydawn. Szkolnych,
1950. Vol. 3. (Applied mechanics and dynamics; a textbook)

SC: East European LC Vol. 2, No. 12, Dec. 1953

Sieklucki, K. On a contractible polytope which cannot be metrized in the strong convex manner. Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. Ser. Sci. Math. Astr. Phys. 6 (1958), 361-364.

This "polytope" is a 2-complex B , derived from a disk by identifying a radius with the circumference. Borsuk [Fund. Math. 37 (1950), 137-160; MR 13, 55] proved that B is contractible to a point, and conjectured that it cannot be metrized in the strong convex manner (a metric is said to be "strong convex" if it provides a unique midpoint

CC between any two given points). The author establishes the truth of this conjecture.

H. S. M. Coxeter (Toronto, Ont.)

SIEKLICKI, K.

Correction to "A generalization of the theorem of K.Borusk
concerning the dimension of ANR-sets." Bul Ac Pol math 12
no.11:695 '64.

1. Submitted September 20, 1964.

SIEKLICKI, K. (Warszawa)

On superpositions of simple mappings. Func mat 48 no.2:217-228 '60.
(EEAI 10:1)

(Aggregates) (Spaces, Generalized) (Topology)

SIEKLUCKI, K. (Warszawa)

The family of dendrites χ -ordered similarly to the segment. Fund
mat 50 no.2:191-193 '61.

(Spaces, Generalized) (Topology)

SIEKLICKI, K.

A generalization of a theorem of K. Borsuk concerning the dimension of ANR-sets. Pul Ac Pol mat 10 no.8:433-436 '62.

1. Department of Geometry, University, Warsaw. Presented by K. Borsuk.

SIEKLUCKI, Leopold, mgr., inz.; ZOLTOWSKI, Marek, inz.

The interdependence between the strains and stresses and certain magnetic properties of steel. Pomiary 7 no.11:463-466 '61.

(Steel) (Strains and stresses) (Magnetism)

DEMBSKI, Bronislaw; SIEKOWSKI, Roman

Spinning of cotton blended with polyester staple fibers. Przegl
włokien 16 no.12:611-614 D '62.

SIELANCUK, Fr.

Trends of activity toward the acceleration of the realization
of technological progress. Przegl techn no.25:4, 6. Je '62.

1. Sekretatz Komitetu Wojewodzkiego Polskiej Zjednoczonej Parti Robotniczej, Opole.

P/053/63/000/001/006/007
E192/E382

AUTHOR: Siclanko, Wiktor

TITLE: Some technological aspects of the helical delay line

PERIODICAL: Przeglad elektroniki, no. 1, 1965, 42 - 43

TEXT: Attempts have been made to produce an accurate helical line in which the deviation of each turn would be better than $\pm 1\%$. The winding of the line by means of a specially adapted lathe did not give satisfactory results. Subsequently, a special jig employing a specially threaded nut was designed and produced. This is illustrated in the figure where 1 is an aperture for leading the winding wire, 2 the nut and 3 a molybdenum core. During winding of the line the nut is shifted along the rotating molybdenum core via the helical line which is being wound by it. The winding wire is of molybdenum, 85 μ in diameter. The line is washed and temperature-treated at about 900 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for up to 1 hour after completing the winding. This results in stabilization of the pitch of the helix. The line is silver-plated to reduce the loss coefficient. This results in a reduction in the losses by 40%. The plating is carried out electrochemically in a bath of

Card 1/2

P/053/63/000/001/006/007
E192/E382

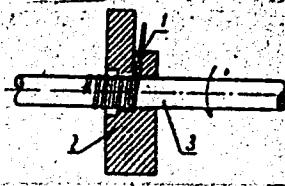
Some technological aspects:

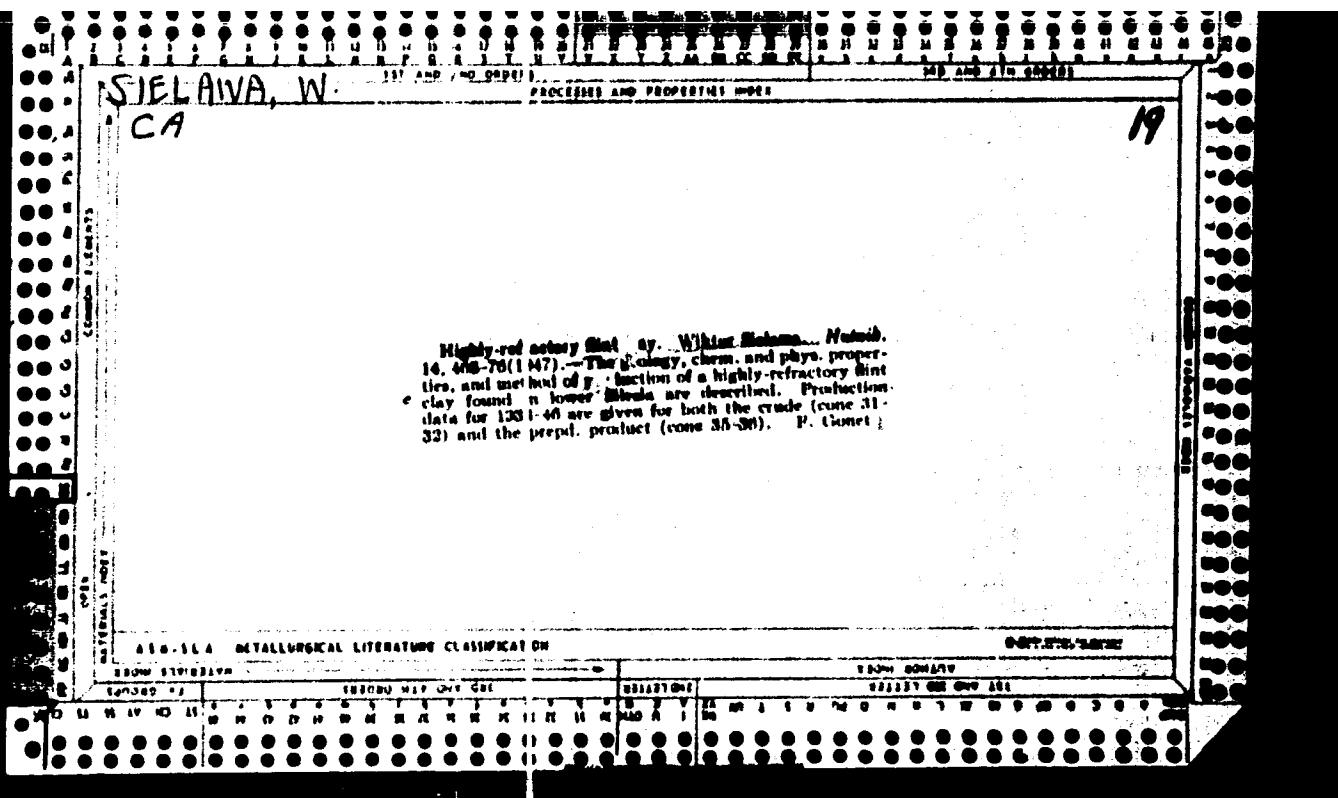
- silver nitrate and potassium cyanide. Another problem in connection with the delay lines is preparation of the attenuators. It was found that the carbon-sputtering technique, whereby the carbon is deposited on quartz or ceramic rods situated in petrol vapour by the process of pyrolysis, gave satisfactory attenuators. The area of the rod, where the attenuating layer is to be deposited, is inserted into a ring heated to 1050 °C. The carbon layer is deposited under the ring during this operation. Attenuators so produced have good mechanical strength and are easily reproducible. Their attenuation amounts to 75 db. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Przemysłowy Instytut Elektroniki
(Industrial Institute of Electronics)

Card 2/2

Figure:





2414. Problems of occupational therapy during the treatment of early cases of psychosis and psychoneurosis Zadania terapii zajęciowej w leczeniu świeżych psychoz i psychoneuroz. SIELECKA J. Klin. Psychiat. St. A.M., Lublin *Neurol. Neurochir. Psychiat. pol.* 1958, 8/5 (617-652)

The method of occupational treatment of patients with psychoses and psychoneuroses, in addition to active treatment, in particular with neuroleptic drugs, is discussed. Examples of some patients are given, showing how beneficial the influence of occupational therapy is. It is emphasized that choice of the right kind of occupational treatment is strictly individual, depending on the present mental state and possibilities of the patient. A specifically trained staff of nurses, able to lead and superintend the occupational therapy, is necessary. Occupational therapy has great possibilities for combination with verbal psychotherapy.

Jankowiak — Poznań

GURAU, Andrei, geolog (Bucuresti); SIELECKI, B, inginer (Bucuresti)

Deposits and reserves of mineral resources. Natura Geografie 14 no.5:29-35 S-O '62.

Country : Poland d-13
Category :

Abs. Jour. : 39482

Author : Sielezniew, A.
Institut. : Not given
Title : Economic Effects of the Production of Plastic Slag
Cement

Orig. Pub. : Mater Budowl., 13, No 8, 225-227 (1958)

Abstract : The author presents calculations comparing the cost of producing portland cement with that of producing plastic slag cement (PSC). According to the calculations of the author, the cost of producing 1 ton of PSC is only 60% that of the corresponding cost of portland cement.

B. Levman

Card: 1/1

H-53

SIELEZNIEW, Anatol

Mechanization development of transportation and loading
work. Przegl mech 22 no.24:745-747 D'63.

1. Komisja Planowania przy Radzie Ministrow, Warszawa.

SIELEZNIEW, Anatol

Mechanization development of much labor-consuming and heavy work in the chemical industry in the years 1962-1970. Chemiik 17 no. 2: 59-60 F '64.

PCLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Fermentation Industry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhar-Khisiya, No 3, 1959, 2-67.

Author : Bielicka, B.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Chemical Methods for Determining Beer Stability.

Orig Pub: Przem. fermentacyjny, 1958, 2, No 1, 23-25.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

2u9

Library : Chemical Technology, Fermentation Industry
Sielicka, E.
Ann. Jour : Ref Zbir-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 51377

Author : Dylkowska, W.; Sielicka, E.
Institute :
Title : Improvement of Physical Properties of Water
at the Breweries

Orig Pub. : Przem. fermentacyjny, 1958, 2, No 3, 87-89

Abstract : Presented are bases of purification and
decolorizing of water with the aid of coagu-
lating agents. Given are practical suggestions
pertaining to the choice of equipment suita-
ble for conducting coagulation and water
filtration, as well as to the use of activated
charcoal for the removal of extraneous odour
and taste. --G. Oshmyan

Card: 1/1

H-142

Country : POLAND Category : Chemical Technology. Fermentation Industry
Category : Chemical Technology. Fermentation Industry
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimika, No 14, 1959, No 51381
Author : Dylkowski, W.; Sielicka, R.
Institute : -
Title : Changes in the Substances Comprising Hops in
the Process of Beer Manufacture
Orig Pub. : Przem. fermentacyjny, 1958, 2, No 5, 151-155
Abstract : Based on the review of the present-day concent
and experimental data pertaining to the compo-
sition of hops, to physical and chemical pro-
perties of its individual components, and
changes of the latter during the boiling pro-
cess, cooling, and brewing, it is recommended
that the limits pertaining to the function of
hops be corrected so that the product would
meet specifications with respect to bitterness
Card: 1/2
H-143

S/2 L-14-1

Country	: POLAND	H-27
Category	: Chemical Technology. Fermentation Industry	
Abs. Jour	: Ref Zhur.-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 51386	
Author	: Sielicka, B.	
Institute	: -	
Title	: Determination of Methods of the Physico-Chemical Stability of Beer	
Orig Pub.	: Przem. fermentacyjny, 1958, 2, No 5, 163-164	
Abstract	Complementary to the previously published method for the determination of ITT index (see Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1959, No 8, 9967) it is recommended to use a photometer for the comparison of color, inserting samples into the apparatus only at the moment of making observations of the color (in order to prevent increase in temperature because of the action of powerful light bulbs), to equalize the pH reading of media used for comparison with the	
Card:	1/2	

H-27

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Application. Fermentation Industry.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1959, 43928.

Author : Daszewski J., Sielicka B.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Determination of Carbon Dioxide in Beer.

Orig Pub: Przem. spozywozy, 1958, 12, No 6, 245-246.

Abstract: Presented is the description of titrometric method,
bases on the neutralization of CO₂ with an excess
of 25% NaOH solution and on the back-titration of
free alkali with 0.2 n H₂SO₄. -- Z. Fabinskiy.

Card 1/1

SENDECKI, Witold; MOCHNACKA, Irena; SIEDLĘCKA, Barbara; FEJGIN, Mieczyslaw

A case of saccharosuria. Acta med. Pol. 6 no.2:235-240 '65.

1. Department of Physiological Chemistry, Medical Academy, Warsaw
(Director: Prof. Dr. I. Mochnacka) and Czerniakowski Hospital,
Warsaw (Director: Dr. W. Kafliński).

SIELICKA, Bronislawa

Phagocytosis of microorganisms of the *Candida* genus. Arch.immun.
ter.dosw. 7 no.4:673-6'0 '59.
(PHAGOCYTOSIS)
(CANDIDA)

SIELICKA, Bronislawa

Phagocytosis of microorganism of the type Candida in vitro. Pat.
polska 11 no.4:369-380 '60.

1. Z Katedry Mikrobiologii Wydziału Wet. W.S.R. we Wrocławiu,
Kierownik: prof.dr A.Skurski.
(CANDIDA)
(PHAGOCYTOSIS)

BALBIERZ, H.; KUPROWSKI, M.; SIELICKA, B. (Wroclaw)

Isolation of the virulent *Candida albicans* strain in the course of
enzootic *Lutreola lutreola*. Rocz nauk roln wet 70 no.1/4:243-244
'60. (MEAI 10:9)

(Minks) (Candida albicans) (Lutreola)

SIELICKA, Bronislawa

Hemagglutination test with the antigen of *Fasciola hepatica*.
Wiadomosci parazyt. 7 no.2:343-345 '61.

1. Katedra Mikrobiologii Wydz. Wet. WSR, Wrocław.

(FASCIOLA HEPATICA immunol) (HEMAGGLUTINATION)

SIELICKA, Bronislawa

Effect of hyaluronidase on the phagocytosis of Candida. Med.
dosw. mikrob. 14 no.1:77-79 '62.

1. Z katedry Mikrobiologii Wydziału Weterynaryjnego WSR we
Wrocławiu.
(HYALURONIDASE pharmacol) (CANDIDA pharmacol)

LEWANDOWSKA, Janina; SIELICKA, Bronislawa

Use of an auto-vaccine in allergic diseases in children. Preliminary communication. Pediat. pol. 38 no.10:897-903 0 '63.

l. Z I Kliniki Pediatricznej AM we Wrocławiu Kierownik: prof. dr med. H. Hirschfeldowa i z Katedry Mikrobiologii Weterynaryjnej WSR we Wrocławiu Kierownik: prof. dr med. A. Skurski.
(VACCINE THERAPY) (ALLERGY)

SIELICKA, Maria

Alcoholism among adolescents. Polski tygod. lek. 16 nc.49:1907-1909
4 D '61.

1. z Wojewodzkiej Przychodni Zdrowia w Gdansku; dyrektor: lek med.
Maria Sielicka. (ALCOHOLISM in adolescence)

SIELICKA, Maria; BOGDANOWICZ, Irena; DILLING-OSTROWSKA, Ewa;
~~SZEŁOZYNSKA, Katarzyna; KACZENSKA, Maria~~

Forced exercise of the right hand as a cause of neuroses in
children. Pediat. pol. 38 no.4:405-408 '63.

1. Z Wojewódzkiej Przychodni Zdrowia Psychicznego w Gdansku
Dyrektor: lek. med. M. Sielicka z Poradni Zdrowia Psychicznego
PKP w Gdansku Kierownik: dr med. S. Dybowski i z Oddziału
Neurologii-Dziecięcej im. Janusza Korczaka AM w Gdansku
Kierownik: prof. dr med. Z. Majewska.
(LATERALITY) (NEUROSES) (EXERCISE THERAPY)

SIP 1784, Maria

Nomination in the prehistorical era. Pol. typ. lek. 19
no. 2471-72 Ja '64.

1. z Wojewódzkiej Przychodni Zdrowia Psychiatrycznego w Gdańsku
(dyrektor: lek. med. Maria Sielicka).

FERTIG, Stanislaw; SIELICKA, Stanislawa

Phagocytosis of variants of *Pasteurella pseudotuberculosis*.
Acta microbiol. pol. 12 no.4:293-295 '63.

1. From the Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Veterinary
Medicine, Wroclaw School of Agriculture.
(PASTEURELLA INFECTIONS) (PHAGOCYTOSIS)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/8 Public Health Aug 59

2414. EPIDEMIOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY OF CUTANEOUS LESIONS CAUSED BY BDELLONYSSUS BACOTI HIRST - Epidemiologia i morfologia chorobowych zmian skóry wywołanych przez Bdellonyssus bacoti Hirst - Sielicka-Zuber L. and Grzywinski L. Klin. Dermatol.; Kat. Parazytol. + Chor. Inwazyjnych Wydziału Weterynar. W.S.R., Wrocław - PRZEGL.

DERM. WENER. 1957, 7/6 (527-532) Illus. 2

On the basis of personal observations, 13 cases of cutaneous lesions caused by Bdellonyssus bacoti Hirst, a parasite of the rat, are described. At the site of the sting of the parasite, usually on the skin of the forearm, axillae, waist or anterior part of the thorax, blisters of exudative papules developed. The lesions disappeared in the course of 14 days. (XIII, 17)

SIELICKA, Iwiza; WALICHIEWCZ, Jadwiga

Problems of skin allergies in the chemical industry. Polski tygod. lek.
13 no.21:795-799 26 May 58.

1. (Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej we Wrocławiu; kierownik: prof. dr H.
Mierzecki). Adres: Wrocław, ul. Chalubinskiego 1, Państw. Szpit. Klin.,
klin. chor. Skorn.
(DERMATITIS, CONTACT, statist.
in chem. indust. (Pol))

KIERSNICKA, Irena; SIELICKA-ZUBER, Luisa

Attempted therapy with reserpine of certain skin diseases. Polski
tygod. lek. 14 no.28:1314-1316 13 July 59.

l. (z Kliniki Dermatologicznej A.M. we Wrocławiu; kierownik: prof. dr
H. Mierzecki).
(RESERPINE, ther.) (SKIN DISEASES, ther.)

SIELICKA-ZUBER, Luiza

Cutaneous changes caused by phenyl- β -naphthylamine. Polski tygod.
Iek. 16 no.39:1483-1486 25 S '61.

l. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej we Wroclawiu; dyr. prof. dr H. Mierzecki.

(OCCUPATIONAL DERMATITIS etiol)
(NAPHTHALENES toxicol)
(PHOTOSENSITIZATION etiol)

SIELICKA-ZUBER, Luiza; LIBERGAL, Samuel

Sensitization to phenactyl in pharmaceutical workers. Med. pracy
16 no.1:45-52 '65

l. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej we Wrocławiu (Kierownik: doc. dr.
J. Kubicz).

BIRECKA, Irena; SIELICKA-ZUBIR, Luisa

A case of Bourneville-Pringle syndrome with rare histological changes of the skin. Przegl. derm. 52 no.4:403-407 Jl-Ag '65.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej AM we Wrocławiu (Kierownik: doc. dr. J. Kubicz).

44491

9.7100

P/031/62/007/003/013/013
D201/D308

AUTHOR: Sielicki, Adam

TITLE: New designs of digital components developed at
'ELWRO'

PERIODIC.L: Archiwum Automatyki i Telemechaniki, v. 7, no. 3-4,
703-707

TEXT: The author lists the disadvantages of basic transistor-transformer digital circuit components as produced hitherto at the Wrocław Electronic Establishment and which are based in the main on those developed at Zakład Aparatów Matematycznych PAN (Laboratory of Mathematical Devices of the PAS). Two new types of digital circuit components are being developed: the basic logic elements based on the transistor-magnetic-core technique as used in the Elliot 803 computer and the Havens circuits as used at IBM, modified and used by the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute in the computer UMC and transistorized at ELWRO. The transistorized version utilizes artificially aged TG2 and TG52 transistors and DGP-3 diodes. A system of these

Card 1/2

New designs of digital ...

P/051/62/007/003/013/013
D201/D303

new logic circuits, tested in a computer at temperatures up to +52°C,
worked faultlessly for several hundred hours, with supply voltage
variations of $\pm 15\%$. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Wrocławskie Zakłady Elektroniczne (Wrocław Electronic Establishment); Zakład Urządzeń Telemechanicznych Politechniki Wrocławskiej (Laboratory of Telemechanic Devices of the Wrocław Polytechnic)

Card 2/2

SIELICKI, Adam

New types of digital elements designed in the ELWRO Plant. Archiw
automat 7 no.3/4:703-708 '62.

1. Wroclawskie Zaklady Elektroniczne, Wroclaw, i Zaklad Urzadzen
Telemechanicznych, Politechnika, Wroclaw.

B 14024-65 ENT(d)/BED-2/ENP(1)
RAEM(1)/ESD(dp) BB/GG

Po-4/Pq-4/PG-4/Pk-4 IJP(c)/AFMD(p)/

ACCESSION NR: AT4047547

P/2539/64/000/001/0087/0101

AUTHOR: Sielicki, A. (Doctor, Engineer, Sr. Assistant)

TITLE: Utilization of the equal-margin criterion for design optimization of logic circuits

SOURCE: Breslau. Politechnika. Zeszyty naukowe, no. 85, 1964. Automatyka,
no. 1, 87-101

TOPIC TAGS: equal margin criterion, logic circuit design optimisation, optimiza-
tion, optimal parameter value

ABSTRACT: This article describes a method for determining the optimal parameter values of logic circuits. In the case where the circuit configuration is known and the deterioration of the components during the lifetime of the circuit is unknown, it is possible to use the equal-margin criterion. It is shown that a circuit in which the permissible positive and negative deviations of the parameters from the standard values are mutually equal is of optimum design. These standard values of the circuit's parameters, considered optimal from the stand-point of the equal-margin criterion, are determined by solving a system of n

Card 1/2

L 14024-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4047547

equations with n unknowns, where n is the number of the desired parameters. Application of this method to the design of a resistor negation circuit is demonstrated as an example. Orig. art. has: 18 formulas and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION:
Urzadzen Telemechanicsnych (Telemechanical Device Plant)

Zaklad

SUBMITTED: 00Mar63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, MA

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 05928-61

ACC NRI AP6031309

SOURCE CODE: PO/2539/66/000/002/0091/0095

AUTHOR: Sielecki, A. (Doctor; Engineer; Adjunct)

38
B

ORG: Computer Construction Department

TITLE: Transistor recorder of the "not" circuit in matrix operation

SOURCE: Breslau, Politechnika, Zeszyty naukowe, no. 124, 1966, Automatyka,
no. 2, 91-95

TOPIC TAGS: transistor, recording equipment, logic element/ RFT teletype,
electromechanic selector

ABSTRACT: The article describes a recorder for determining and transcribing
proper operation and matrixes for a transistor, logical "Not" circuit. The
recorder consists mainly of "ESLOG" logical potential elements. The matrixes
with 24 and 26 points are printed with an "RFT" teletype. Two resistors or two
supply voltages feeding the "Not" circuit are used as matrix coordinators. The
step changes of both matrix-parameter values are performed by electromechanical
selectors. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09, 17/SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001/
Card 1/1

SIELINSKI, Jerzy, inz

Capacitor batteries in the 1t kv. network of the Kalisz Electric-Power Station. Energetyka Pol 14 no.3:91-94 Mr '60. (EKA 9:8)

1. Zaklad Energetyczny in Kalisz
(Poland--Electric-power plants)
(Condensers (Electricity))

SIELSKI, E.

"Some Remarks Concerning the Practicability of the Single Bus Bar System." p.272
(PRZEGLAD ELEKTROTECHNICZNY Vol. 25, no. 7, July 1953 Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550520008-5

22.117, d.

"Workers' inventiveness."
Soceta Inventora, f.i.u., Berzava, Vol 6, No 12, Oct. 1953, p. 10

U.S.: European Inventions List Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550520008-5"

SIBILSKI, J.

A new method of dissipating the explosive energy of water on a protecting wall.
ARCHITEKTURA SPECjalNA (Polska Akademia Nauk. Instytut Budownictwa) p. 5.
Rodzina o) Warszawa
Vol. 1, no. 1, 1954

Jo. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September 1956

Jed. 61, 1.

"New industrial management diplomas are awarded." Gazeeta Obserwatora. A.O.U.P., Warszawa, Vol 7, No 3, Mar. 1964, p. 9

S: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1964, Lib. of Congress

SIELSKI, J.

SIELSKI, J. New methods of disseminating workers' inventions.
GAZETA OBSERWATORA. P. I. H. M. (Instytut Hydro-
logiczno-Meteorologiczny) Warszawa. (Bulletin
on meteorology issued by the Institute of Hydrology
and Meteorology.) Vol. 9, No. 10--Oct. 1956.
Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

SIEŚMI, K.

Once more concerning the collection of bristles. p. 22

GOSPODARKA MIESNA. (Polskie Wydawnictwa Gospodarcze) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 11, no. 5, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Acquisitions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept 1959
Uncl.

SIELSKI, K.

Meeting of the 7th Commission of the International Institute
of Refrigeration. Przegl techn 85 no.26:9 28 Je'64.

SIELSKI, W.

"Manufacturing Control Punches" p. 185. (Mechnik, Vol. 26, no. 4, Apr. 1953, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of ~~new~~ Accessions, Library of Congress, February, 1954 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

SIELAKI, W.

"Conservation of Elective Apparatus in the Garment Industry." p. 53,
(ODEIEZ, Vol. 5, No. 3, Mar. 1954. Lodz, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EML), LC,
Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

SIELSKI, W.;WESTERSKI, J.

The problem of preventive repairs. p. 146. Vol. 6, no. 8, Aug. 1955.
Odziez. Lodz.

Source: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), Lc, Vol. 5, no. 8,
Feb. 1956

SIELUZYCKI, C.

Protracted rhinitis in the light of contemporary allergy. Polski
tygod.lek. 5 no.51-52:1756-1767 27 Dec 50. (CLML 20:6)

1. Of the Clinic of Ear-Nose-Throat Diseases of Gdansk Medical
Academy (Head--Prof.I.Iwaszkiewicz,M.D.).

IWASZKIEWICZ, Jaroslaw; SIELUZICKI, Czeslaw

Non-specific desensitisation in allergic diseases. Otolaryngologia Polska 8 no.2:159-168 1954.

1. z Kliniki Chorob Gardla, Nosza i Uszu Akademii Medycznej w
Gdansku, Kierownik: prof. dr J. Iwaszkiewicz.
(ALLERGY, therapy,
non-specific desensitization)

SIBLUZYCKI, Czeslaw

Severe case of aphthous stomatitis in a 14-year-old boy.
Czasopismo stomat. 8 no.1:9-16 Jan 55.

l. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej A.M. w Gdansku. Dyrektor: prof.
dr J.Iwaszkiewicz.
(STOMATITIS, APHTHOUS,
case report)

SIELUZYCKI, Szeslaw.

Practical and theoretical significance of the recruitment phenomenon. *Otolaryngol. Polska* 9 no.2:161-174 '55.

1. Z Oddzialu Otolaryngol. Centr. Szpitala M.S.W. Ord.: doc.dr
R. Karwowski. Warszawa, Zelazna 99 m. 15.

(HEARING, physiology
recruitment phenomenon, clin. & theoretical
significance)

SIELUZYCKI, Czeslaw.

Methods of clinical differentiation of infectious and allergic rhinitis from sinusitis. Otolaryng. polska 9 no.3:215-226 1955.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej A.M. w Gdansku, Dyrektor:
prof. dr. J.Iwaszkiewicz i z Oddzialu Otolaryng. Centr. Szpit.
M.S.W. w Warszawie, Ordynator: doc. dr. R.Karwowski.

(RHINITIS, differential diagnosis,
sinusitis)

(HAY FEVER, differential diagnosis,
sinusitis)

(SINUSITIS, differential diagnosis
hay fever & rhinitis)